

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

THE WEEKLY COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

**EXPERT PREDICTS
GREAT FUTURE FOR
BY-PRODUCT COKE**
**E. W. Parker Believes It
Will Equal Half Total
Output in Decade.**
SUBMITS INTERESTING FIGURES
Connellsville Operators Not Worrying. However, Because Area of Coal Containing Characteristics of High Grade Coking Fuel is Very Limited.

The revolution in coke making which has been under way since 1908, continues to gain ground at a remarkable rapid rate, and, as the close of another year approaches, it looks as though Edward W. Parker hit the mark as far as Edward W. Parker hit the nail squarely on the head some time ago. He predicted that before the close of the present decade more than half of the coke manufactured in this country will be from retort ovens, says the Iron Trade Review.

Owners of blast furnaces, consumers and operators of beehive ovens, are closely watching this revolution, while Mr. Parker describes as a sub-section of retort ovens for the blast-furnace type and a noticeable shift of the coke making industry from the source of coal supply to the thickly populated manufacturing centers, where demand exists not only for coke but also for ammonia and other by-products.

Mr. Parker's report, "The Manufacture of Coke in 1912," issued by the United States Geological Survey, is of particular interest to the iron and steel industry, especially at this time, when the future of the future coke price is being discussed in all quarters of the country.

"In 1912 as in 1911," Mr. Parker writes, "the most significant feature of the coke making industry of the United States was the production of either by-product or blast-furnace coke. The number of retort ovens in operation decreased from 4,824 in 1911 to 5,211 in 1912, a gain of 387, whereas the total number of blast-furnace decreased from 169,879 to 162,280, indicating that there were 1,591 less blast-furnace ovens in 1912 than in 1911, 1,591 of the new ovens of the blast-furnace type were built in 1912 but the number abandoned exceeded all the new ones by 1,548, which represented the decrease in the total number of ovens. There was a marked increase in production of both beehive and retort coke, the former by 18.7 per cent and the latter by 4.6 per cent. The output of the retort ovens which represented less than 5 per cent of the total number of ovens was a little more than 55 per cent of the total. In 1911, the retort ovens contributed 22.07 per cent of the total."

At the beginning of this year, the 22nd year in the history of by-product coke making in this country, 793 retort ovens were under construction, or 95 more than were being built at the beginning of the preceding year. And several large plants have been ordered during the 10 months.

Of 42,933,599 short tons of coke made in the United States in 1912," Mr. Parker continues, "32,482,458 tons were 'bee-hive' or blast-furnace coke, valued at \$69,105,760, and 11,151,164 tons, valued at \$12,621,930, were 'retort' or by-product coke."

Compared with figures for the preceding year, the production of oven coke in 1912 increased 5,163,701 tons, or 18.7 per cent, while that of retort coke increased 3,267,319 tons, or 4.6 per cent. The percentage of by-product coke to the total output has increased from 22.07 in 1911 to 17.12 in 1912, 22.07 in 1911, and to 25.21 in 1912. Mr. Parker reports.

Blast furnace coke of the bee-hive oven type sells at a much lower figure than by-product coke. The average price of "oven" coke during the five years was \$1.85, as against an average of \$2.00 for product coke.

The inclusion of freight rates enters into the ultimate cost to the consumer and benefits derived from lower rates would tend to reduce the relative high cost of by-product coke.

"That the coke-making industry is shifting in rank of the coke-producing states. In 1911, Indiana advanced to third place and West Virginia was relegated to fourth place. Mr. Parker says: "In 1911, Indiana was only seventeenth in the United States in the last two years, but the advance in the last two years being due principally to the operations of the 500 Koppers ovens by the United States Steel Corporation, an 'off-duty' West Virginia dropped from second to third place in 1911, but that state is furnishing coal for by-product coke ovens in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, Pennsylvania continues to lead the list."

The interest and activity in the development of retort-oven practice in the United States, certainly tends to bear out Mr. Parker's statement regarding the revolution in the coke-making industry. Coke operators in the Connellsville region do not appear to be worrying, however. They take the stand that there always is sufficient demand for high grade "oven" coke, and contend that developments the last few years indicate a comparatively restricted area of high grade coke, local of Connellsville's characteristics. This attitude, however, is underscored by the increasing consumption in this country. Then, too, it is argued that entirely new demands may spring up for "oven" coke before the end of the decade."

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Even though crude oil and gasoline are being largely substituted for coal, and a source of power in Alaska, Alaska, 11,465 tons of coal were imported in 1912. In spite of Alaska's great coal resources, not over 200 tons were mined in the entire territory in 1912.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier. \$1.00 a year in advance.

WEST VIRGINIA LEADS

Continues to be Greatest Producer of Natural Gas.

In 1912 West Virginia maintained its lead of the last four years in the quantity of natural gas produced and shipped for consumption, and this production, according to David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, could be largely increased in many of the wells drilled in for future wells for want of a market.

The total quantity of natural gas produced in West Virginia in 1912 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 239,068,065,000 cubic feet, valued at \$23,49,621, compared with 218,815,570,000 cubic feet, valued at \$23,45,507, in 1911.

The quantity of gas piped out of West Virginia in 1912 to supply consumers in other states amounted to 120,382,773,000 cubic feet, valued at \$22,063,627, at the points of consumption, compared with 110,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$22,105,755, in 1911.

The total quantity of gas exported from West Virginia in 1912, about 50 billion cubic feet was piped to Pennsylvania, about 65 billion cubic feet to Ohio, and the remainder to Kentucky; but it is noted that before the close of 1912, gas will be

shipped to the fields of Lewis and Harrison counties to supply consumers in several towns in Indiana.

The total quantity of natural gas consumed in West Virginia in 1912 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 239,068,065,000 cubic feet, valued at \$23,49,621, compared with 218,815,570,000 cubic feet, valued at \$23,45,507, in 1911.

The revolution in coke making which has been under way since 1908, continues to gain ground at a remarkable rapid rate, and, as the close of another year approaches, it looks as though Edward W. Parker hit the mark as far as Edward W. Parker hit the nail squarely on the head some time ago. He predicted that before the close of the present decade more than half of the coke manufactured in this country will be from retort ovens, says the Iron Trade Review.

Owners of blast furnaces, consumers and operators of beehive ovens, are closely watching this revolution, while Mr. Parker describes as a sub-section of retort ovens for the blast-furnace type and a noticeable shift of the coke making industry from the source of coal supply to the thickly populated manufacturing centers, where demand exists not only for coke but also for ammonia and other by-products.

Mr. Parker's report, "The Manufacture of Coke in 1912," issued by the United States Geological Survey, is of particular interest to the iron and steel industry, especially at this time, when the future of the future coke price is being discussed in all quarters of the country.

"In 1912 as in 1911," Mr. Parker writes, "the most significant feature of the coke making industry of the United States was the production of either by-product or blast-furnace coke. The number of retort ovens in operation decreased from 4,824 in 1911 to 5,211 in 1912, a gain of 387, whereas the total number of blast-furnace decreased from 169,879 to 162,280, indicating that there were 1,591 less blast-furnace ovens in 1912 than in 1911, 1,591 of the new ovens of the blast-furnace type were built in 1912 but the number abandoned exceeded all the new ones by 1,548, which represented the decrease in the total number of ovens. There was a marked increase in production of both beehive and retort coke, the former by 18.7 per cent and the latter by 4.6 per cent. The output of the retort ovens which represented less than 5 per cent of the total number of ovens was a little more than 55 per cent of the total. In 1911, the retort ovens contributed 22.07 per cent of the total."

At the beginning of this year, the 22nd year in the history of by-product coke making in this country, 793 retort ovens were under construction, or 95 more than were being built at the beginning of the preceding year. And several large plants have been ordered during the 10 months.

Of 42,933,599 short tons of coke made in the United States in 1912," Mr. Parker continues, "32,482,458 tons were 'bee-hive' or blast-furnace coke, valued at \$69,105,760, and 11,151,164 tons, valued at \$12,621,930, were 'retort' or by-product coke."

Compared with figures for the preceding year, the production of oven coke in 1912 increased 5,163,701 tons, or 18.7 per cent, while that of retort coke increased 3,267,319 tons, or 4.6 per cent. The percentage of by-product coke to the total output has increased from 22.07 in 1911 to 17.12 in 1912, 22.07 in 1911, and to 25.21 in 1912. Mr. Parker reports.

Blast furnace coke of the bee-hive oven type sells at a much lower figure than by-product coke. The average price of "oven" coke during the five years was \$1.85, as against an average of \$2.00 for product coke.

The inclusion of freight rates enters into the ultimate cost to the consumer and benefits derived from lower rates would tend to reduce the relative high cost of by-product coke.

"That the coke-making industry is shifting in rank of the coke-producing states. In 1911, Indiana advanced to third place and West Virginia was relegated to fourth place. Mr. Parker says: "In 1911, Indiana was only seventeenth in the United States in the last two years, but the advance in the last two years being due principally to the operations of the 500 Koppers ovens by the United States Steel Corporation, an 'off-duty' West Virginia dropped from second to third place in 1911, but that state is furnishing coal for by-product coke ovens in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, Pennsylvania continues to lead the list."

The interest and activity in the development of retort-oven practice in the United States, certainly tends to bear out Mr. Parker's statement regarding the revolution in the coke-making industry. Coke operators in the Connellsville region do not appear to be worrying, however. They take the stand that there always is sufficient demand for high grade "oven" coke, and contend that developments the last few years indicate a comparatively restricted area of high grade coke, local of Connellsville's characteristics. This attitude, however, is underscored by the increasing consumption in this country. Then, too, it is argued that entirely new demands may spring up for "oven" coke before the end of the decade."

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Even though crude oil and gasoline are being largely substituted for coal, and a source of power in Alaska, Alaska, 11,465 tons of coal were imported in 1912. In spite of Alaska's great coal resources, not over 200 tons were mined in the entire territory in 1912.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier. \$1.00 a year in advance.

**LIST OF COKE OVENS IN
The Lower Connellsville District**

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast, Corrected to
Saturday, Nov. 15, 1913.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operator	P. O. Address
40	35	Abad	W. Harry Brown	Uniteon... New York
300	280	Allison No. 1	The Wilkes & Peather Coal Co.	Uniteon... Uniteon... Uniteon... Pittsburgh
40	30	Aitchison	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniteon... Pittsburgh
20	15	Baxter Ridge	Belleveron Coal Co.	Belleveron... Belleveron
42	40	Bridgewater	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Bridgewater... Bridgewater
70	60	Bear Hill	Brownsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Brownsville
31	28	Brownsville	Southfield Coal & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Brownsville
300	280	Burke	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Brownsville
131	120	Century	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Brownsville
40	35	Coffman	Chambers Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Chambers... Chambers
700	650	Colonial No. 1	South Fayette Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
156	140	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
200	180	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
142	120	Corilla	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
240	220	Darby	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
50	45	Death	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
38	35	Denton No. 1 & 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
48	40	Dunn	The Wilkes & Peather Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
40	35	Edgarton	Franklin Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
149	130	Edmon	Walterburg Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
172	150	Elmwood	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
200	180	Fairbank	Stevens Coke & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
40	35	Fink	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Hoover	Sunshine Coke & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
35	30	Hoover	Southfield Coal & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	French No. 1	South Fayette Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
150	130	French No. 2	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
119	100	Garwood	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
18	15	Garrison	Beverwey Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
260	240	Giffin No. 1 & 2	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
118	100	Givens	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
110	90	Hoover	McClure Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Holloway	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Hollingshead	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Horn	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Houston	Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Orion	Orion Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Orient	Pittsburgh Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Parkhill No. 1	Pittsburgh Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
24	20	Parkhill No. 2	Pittsburgh Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
24	20	Perry	Perry Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
40	35	Pilmer	Pilmer Coal Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
40	35	Plank	Repulse Iron & Steel Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
40	35	Republ. Coal & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette	
40	35	Rex	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
40	35	Rexford	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
20	15	Rock	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Stackett	H. R. Stackett Coal & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
178	150	Searchlight	Prospecto Coal Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
120	100	Selby	Prospecto Coal Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
100	80	Taylor	Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
310	280	Thompson No. 1	Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
305	280	Thompson No. 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
200	180	Washington	Washington Coke & Coke Co.	Brownsville... Fayette... Fayette
100	80	Wheeler	Washington Coke & Coke Co.</td	

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office, Connellsville, Pa.
THE COURIER CO., Publishers
H. F. SNYDER,
President and General Editor
J. H. STAMMELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Office, The Courier Building, 12½ W.
Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.
SUBSCRIPTION,
WEEKLY, \$100 per year; 2c per copy.

ADVERTISING.
DISPLAY rates on application.
READING NOTICES.—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, '13.

THE POLITICAL MACHINE.

For a great many years we have heard a great deal about machine politics. Systematic and strenuous efforts have been made to convince the Common People that the Machine is a sinister invention of low-bred buccaneering politicians masquerading as statesmen, and that its purpose is to rob the citizens of his birthright, to enslave the nation and to rule for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many.

The most dangerous mendacity is that which is half truth. The philippines against the political machine have invariably been preached by insurgent elements. Being unable to run the machine themselves, they have exerted their efforts to ditch it. The plain truth about the matter is that the terms political machine and political organization are interchangeable. The one is employed by foes and the other by friends. The efficiency of any great political party depends upon its organization. This organization consists of an association of party workers each charged with particular duties the whole forming a well drilled army which omits no detail of attack or defense and which responds readily to the orders of the commander.

Control of the party organization carries with it honor, opportunity. It is for these reasons eagerly sought and sometimes unscrupulously held and used. But the bad faith of party leaders does not prove the essential evil of the system. System is necessary to the success of any movement, except those rare ones which sometimes sweep over the country like a tornado from a clear sky. The latter are open to the objection of causing more damage than benefit, but they establish the truth of a recent famous political slogan, "The people do rule."

The people are patient; they are not disposed to be too critical of their leaders. In fact, as a rule, the people stand without being hitched. But once these suspicions are thoroughly aroused, then their fears are not working for the good of the party and the people's storm begins to gather, which almost uncontrollably sweeps the leaders out and lands others in their stead. It may safely be assumed that the people do rule when they want to rule. The machine bungo no longer frightens the average voter. He is past the terrors of jack o'lantern politics and is secure in the sense that after all he is the real boss; and he has been materially helped to this conclusion by the new Pennsylvania primary election laws which leave no further room for political manipulation and compel every candidate to submit to the verdict of the people directly expressed at the polls. In this connection it will be recalled that one of the fundamental principles of the Federal Government has been changed to permit the voters to choose directly by ballot their United States Senators.

This ancient and hypocritical joke about political machines has outlived its usefulness. Of course, we must have machines, or organizations, or associations, or leagues or whatever else one may call them. They are necessary to political movements. Furthermore these organizations must be properly financed. There are large legitimate expenses to be met. The fact is recognized even in the sacred atmosphere of uplift and reform circles. For example, the Prohibitionists of Fayette county are tired of trying to run the party organization on wind and water, and are right out in the open for the cash. The leaders insist that they must have at least \$2,700, but the express a generous willingness to give 10% of this amount to the state organization. The Water-Wagon has developed late, a full-fledged Political Machine.

The political organization is here to stay. It has its duties and responsibilities. It doesn't need a hawser or a wet nurse. Its fate is in its own hands. If it becomes corrupt, there is usually a sudden and vigorous housecleaning; and if the rank-and-file neglect this duty, the opposition will clean them up. Don't worry about the Machine and don't let every little bunch of hypocrites seeking office for themselves deceive you into the notion that it is your political duty to join them in smashing the machine. They all have little machines of their own and their methods are not a whit more moral than those of other machines.

Don't run around after a bawling militant insurgent, brandishing an ax or a fire-brand, intent on destruction. Stick to the honestest; and, when it needs cleaning, clean it.

HAS BOTH ENDS.

Republican newspapers heartily commend Justice Mestrezat's Constitutional policy as recently expounded by him in a public address. Editor Robert W. Herbert refers to it in the Coshocton Tribune as follows:

"A lawyer, after a notice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, although a comparatively young man, a Democrat and always well abreast of the times, is one of those good old

burghed souls who believe that all the ills of the people are not to be cured by tampering and tinkering with our Constitution.

Justice Mestrezat is of and by the people, and he is for the people. He is one of them. He is a native of Greene county. He spent his boyhood in Greene county farms, and he accumulated an immense store of good, hard, horse sense while plodding over the hills of his own Little Greene.

Justice Mestrezat contends, and his contention should be illuminating to those who are prone to false reasoning, that the present state of the public mind intervention would be misconstrued, and any faction favored by this action in the name of a single government would probably fall with a crash when the American bayonets were withdrawn from its support.

Carranza was quick to declare that he would not negotiate with any power which sought in any manner to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, and Iustino insinuated the sentiment. Neither of them would have been wise to say anything else.

Yet it is well known that the policy of the United States on the American Continent has been to preserve the integrity of the nations against the smaller and dependent nations from any source.

The Democratic program in Fayette county to nominate Justice Mestrezat for Governor is a Progressive-Democratic and invite the Film machine to lead the Progressives in the Democratic procession.

But Justice Mestrezat's Constitutional declaration is not Progressive; it is Conservative. It voices the views of another great Pennsylvania jurist and statesman who calls Fayette home, namely, Philander Chase Knox.

Justice Mestrezat spotted a good politician when he went on the Supreme Bench, but he has not forgotten the fine points of the game. He concluded his remarks with a fierce denunciation of Big Business and Social Principe, which will doubtless be used to prove to the Washington party fraction that one can be a Democrat and a Progressive.

Justice Mestrezat seems to have a firm grasp on both ends of the string.

EXPLANATION.

Steel production has fallen to 75% of capacity and is scheduled to drop to 60%. At this point the more hopefull manufacturers predict a recovery. The prediction is a safe one in view of the fact that we will evidently wait for consolidation for some months to come.

It is evident, however, that Big Business is determined not to be driven away by the Big Sticks of Big Politics, and this determination will probably save the country from much suffering.

The mills will run, but because of the war-worn country, when they may gratify their lust for battle with their heart's content, giving and receiving with proper grace.

MEXICANS AND MILITANTS.

Perhaps the most acute perplexing questions confronting civilian government today are the wholesale slayings of Mexico and the brutal outrages of the Militant Suffragettes in England. As between the ganders and the dippy girls it is hard to tell which is worse. Much as we pity them, the people of the country of the government to protect society from their murderous assaults.

It is difficult for the United States to intervene in Mexico, because in the present state of the public mind intervention would be misconstrued, and any faction favored by this action in the name of a single government would probably fall with a crash when the American bayonets were withdrawn from its support.

Carranza was quick to declare that he would not negotiate with any power which sought in any manner to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, and Iustino insinuated the sentiment. Neither of them would have been wise to say anything else.

Yet it is well known that the policy of the United States on the American Continent has been to preserve the integrity of the nations against the smaller and dependent nations from any source.

The Democratic program in Fayette county to nominate Justice Mestrezat for Governor is a Progressive-Democratic and invite the Film machine to lead the Progressives in the Democratic procession.

But Justice Mestrezat's Constitutional declaration is not Progressive; it is Conservative. It voices the views of another great Pennsylvania jurist and statesman who calls Fayette home, namely, Philander Chase Knox.

Justice Mestrezat spotted a good politician when he went on the Supreme Bench, but he has not forgotten the fine points of the game. He concluded his remarks with a fierce denunciation of Big Business and Social Principe, which will doubtless be used to prove to the Washington party fraction that one can be a Democrat and a Progressive.

Justice Mestrezat seems to have a firm grasp on both ends of the string.

TAX TITLES.

There is no reason why a tax title should not be as good as any other title, but the system of selling lands for taxes is wrong in principle and works great hardships in practice. The more available plan should if possible be devised.

Lands sold for delinquent taxes seldom bring more than the amount of the taxes and costs, which amount is but a small fraction of the real value of the property. The delinquent is often compelled to pay twice as much to redeem his property paying the taxes, interest and a bonus of 25%. If he is a person of ordinary industry and thrift that ought to be a sufficient opportunity, provided he is present on the property or adjacent thereto and has notices of the proceeding.

In a very great number of cases the owner of the land sold for unpaid taxes is absent from the vicinity and ignorant of the facts. He may have arranged for the payment of taxes with tenants or others who have failed to do so. He may be careless or workless in his business and thereby causing the lossing of his home.

Purchasers are always speculative, hence substantial buyers seldom attempt to acquire title in this fashion. During the two years of holding without a title vested anywhere, the land often lapses into a condition of semi-abandonment, and the rights of the owner are lost.

This is a violation of the American principle of conservation.

The remedy is difficult to find, but the county might help the situation by insisting upon bidders offering a reasonable proportion of the actual value of the property, the difference being paid to the sheriff.

We are just learning how to burnen-nature and make her work for us.

One had a lucky mine explosion, one of the kind that makes a loud noise and does no damage.

There are some changes in the fall schedules and all the important Birmore & Ohio passenger trains will continue to run via Connellsville and run as often as they can.

The excess of foreclosed for visit their homes in European countries is only another symptom of the declining coke trade. The foreign laborer is something of a coke region business barometer. He knows where to go and when to return. He usually goes under a Democratic administration.

The efforts of the Buff Mouse organ of Fayette county to point Bill Crow black and Alex Ennis white are more amusing than enlightening.

According to the official census Believeron has no less than 23 speakeasies. Most everybody over there must wear rubber soles.

The wide-open coke market yawns cavernously enough to swallow those who are playing on the brink.

The Lake shipping interest demands an investigation of the Weather Bureau. We all feel that way at times.

The arrest of a Dunbar policeman for hunting magazine canvassers out of season will develop the interesting question under what provocation a policeman may shoot and how often he may wing his birds on the fly.

The individual whose ideas do not rise above an oath, cannot be expected to have much patience with gentle remonstrance; nevertheless he should get the limit of the law for keeping the uplift movement.

Between the Southern bismarck and the Southern tariff the coke trade is a little sick this week. We should perhaps be thankful that the blizzard that at least will cut its visit short.

The presence in this section of an expert in locomotive history and a form of checking extravagance and promoting efficiency. The fuel bills of a great railroad system are an important portion of its operating expenses, and it has been demonstrated that with proper fuel the coal bills can be materially cut down.

After the blizzard, the police will instruct the public as will be expected to produce the results. If he does not, it will be under the imputation of being careless, stupid or lazy.

The movement in this section of an expert in locomotive history and a form of checking extravagance and promoting efficiency. The fuel bills of a great railroad system are an important portion of its operating expenses, and it has been demonstrated that with proper fuel the coal bills can be materially cut down.

After the blizzard, the police will instruct the public as will be expected to produce the results. If he does not,

it will be under the imputation of being careless, stupid or lazy.

Connellsville has always known herself for something of a railway center, but now comes the Western Maryland and connects us with the Milky Way.

The Pittsburg Gazette Times has a special correspondent at Cardiff, Wales, who signs himself "Gymro Cymraig Caerdydd." All the other Pittsburg papers are heartbroken and most of the readers of the Gazette Times are jawbroken.

The Connellsville coke producers were hit hard by the blizzard, but they have the consolation of knowing that it was necessary to curtail production, anyhow.

Abe Martin**Looking Backward.**

News of the Past Condensed from the Film of the Courier.

© 1913 THE CINCINNATI HERALD

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 16, 1913.

The Courier's report shows that there are 8,437 active coke ovens in the Connellsville region and only 731 idle. Of these latter 318 are out of service, 450 are in repair, 157 are in use because of strikes, and 227 are shut down because of lack of orders. Last week there were 910 idle ovens.

County Commissioners filed their answer to the injunction granted by the Supreme Court commanding them to pay a debt that the cost of building new schools had been provided for.

They point out that the county's debt, which is practically nothing, has been increased by \$60,000, and this is covered by ample tax levy.

Baltimore & Ohio railroad agrees to baulk West street, and lay a portion of Main street, to the rear of the building.

If we could see ourselves as others see us there'd be fewer banquet omra.

Boys playing with dynamite caused an explosion that results in the total destruction of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph office and freight depot at Santa Paul.

Paint covers more sins than charity.

Charity has to hustle to cover up sins, recent. But paint covers up sins, kindness, season, cracks, wrinkles, freckles and high living.

Paint transforms a decrepit and ill-natured looking shack into a neat though humble cottage, and the prospective buyer into paying so much for it that he hasn't anything left to spend on the defective plumbing.

Paint is used as a substitute for engines in some automobiles, with enormous success. It has been discovered that a bright red automobile with gold stripes and pale green stripes doesn't need any horsepower to move it, it is sold.

Paint can also convert the faded young laundry hand into a beautiful young understudy of the comic opera star. Many an impassioned young lover has made violent love to two girls of rose blushing paint and has been accepted before he has discovered his depressing error.

Paint is now composed of white lead, but is now made of various substitutes thereafter. Next to Nature, it is our greatest resource.

Nature may rise early in the morning and labor over a town with great energy and devotion, but paint is not.

Anybody that's got time to read all the new books is got entirely too much time.

It is better to bat C live in a city an pick your mix off th' window sill.

When a woman says "something" wouldn't surprise her, she means it.

Ever once in a while we miss a nuisance, an then find out that he's finally got a political job.

The fellow who can't git a black split-top saddle now blames it on defective steern gear.

What's become of th' fellow who used to part his hair behind an use a meerschaum cigar holder?

VETERAN TORMAY.

The retirement of Patrick J. Torney, after thirty-five years of faithful and efficient service with the B. C. Clark Coke Company, illustrates the methods and those in common use less with difference and in many branches of endeavor still remaining.

He is a person of ordinary industry and thrift that ought to be a sufficient opportunity, provided he is present on the property or adjacent thereto and has notices of the proceeding.

When employees reach the age of declining efficiency they are seldom dismissed.

When a veteran employee retires on a comfortable pension and takes a well-earned rest with no worries looking in the window.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that there's nothing too good for the general "Fat" Tormay. May his smile continue to illuminate the smoke-laden atmosphere of Trotter for many long years to come.

Undaunted by the failure of the Youghiogheny river dam appropriation the Pittsburgh Flood Commission is proceeding with its work with renewed energy. The accuracy of the data of computation has been fully established and its adoption as the American principle has been completely accepted.

We are just learning how to burnen-nature and make her work for us.

One had a lucky mine explosion, one of the kind that makes a loud noise and does no damage.

There are some changes in the fall schedules and all the important Birmore & Ohio passenger trains will continue to run via Connellsville and run as often as they can.

The excess of foreclosed for visit their homes in European countries is only another symptom of the declining coke trade. The foreign laborer is something of a coke region business barometer. He knows where to go and when to return. He usually goes under a Democratic administration.

The efforts of the Buff Mouse organ of Fayette county to point Bill Crow black and Alex Ennis white are more amusing than enlightening.

According to the official census Believeron has no less than 23 speakeasies. Most everybody over there must wear rubber soles.

The wide-open coke market yawns cavernously enough to swallow those who are playing on the brink.

The Lake shipping interest demands an investigation of the Weather Bureau. We all feel that way at times.

The arrest of a Dunbar policeman for hunting magazine canvassers out of season will develop the interesting question under what

METHOD OF SELLING LAND FOR TAXES IS NOW MADE UNIFORM

Last Legislature Clears State
Books of Conflict-
ing Laws.

SOME CONFUSION SINCE 1901

Few Sales in Fayette During Past De-
cade Because Sheriff's Sales Were
Instituted Upon, Instead of the Treas-
urer's Tax Deed Pending Title.

During the past decade very little real estate of any kind has been sold for taxes in Fayette county. This has not been due to any particular lack of movement in the business habits of the citizens, but to the fact that a change in the legal procedure not only piled the costs too high for the ordinary speculative mind, but also created a serious doubt as to the validity of the tax title when so obtained. Fayette county was operating under one law and other counties under another.

For many years the unpaid taxes assessed against real estate have been "returned" to the county commissioners, this operation releasing the tax collector from their collection of these taxes on sealed and unsealed lands were filed of record with the county commissioners and advertised in the newspapers. After two years they were sold by the county treasurer at public outcry to satisfy the tax items. Customarily more than the amount of the tax and costs were bid. The purchases were given to the sheriff to be sold at the end of two years he might claim a tax deed passing title, provided the real owner did not appear in that period and redeem his lands by paying the amount of the claim together with 25%.

Such titles have always been marked with a notice reading "not to be sold to any third person for doubting their validity where properly obtained." However this feeling existed, and when in 1901 the legislature passed an act intended primarily to provide a proper title for the property and collecting municipal liens for paying claims for abating nuisances and like matters, but which plainly provided that liens might also be filed for taxes some attorneys conceived that this law superseded the old law and its operation furnished better title. The new law sold the tax collector the tax of 1901. The claims were filed in the office of the prothonotary and had the same effect as judgments, and the property was sold by the sheriff in the same manner as other property sold on judgment. Sheriff's deeds have never been question as sheriff's deeds, but sheriffs-deeds-the attorneys would have.

Unfortunately, the costs of selling property by the sheriff were approximately \$30 or about ten times the amount of the costs of a sale by the treasurer. The commissioners included the cost of advertising and collecting the judgment and let them pile up in case of no sale of the property, which under the circumstances was more frequent than otherwise. The commissioners were asked to guarantee the costs but the commissioners did not do this. The result was that the practice of selling sealed and unsealed lands became practically obsolete in this country.

B. M. James, the Connellsville land surveyor who has had a great deal of experience with tax titles and who called the attention of the sheriff to this matter, said that the commissioners did not intend to change the manner of settling sealed and unsealed lands when they passed the Act of 1901, because they find that at the very next session they amended the act by declaring that it should not apply to taxes on unsealed lands. Just why it was permitted to remain in effect is not known, but it seems to have been done. However at the last session of the Legislature the law was further amended by the passage of the Act of May 21, 1912, declaring that unsealed lands held by the commissioners at the same time and in the same manner and under the same conditions and with the same effect as unsealed lands are now sold by the county treasurer for unpaid taxes.

"I understand that Fayette county is still working under the Act of 1901, but I have referred to state authorities for the past three years and a number of other counties have been working under the old law for some time past so far as it was restored by the Act of 1903."

The chaotic condition caused by this conflicting legislation and the conflict over the costs under the Act of 1901 has led to some delay in quieting taxation and encourage taxpayers in the habit of procrastination. It is to be hoped that better conditions will now prevail."

CORONER MAKES REPORT

Eighteen Violent Deaths in County
During October.

UNIONTOWN, Oct. 13.—Coroner H. J. Bell has filed his report with County Controller Harry Kiesling showing 18 violent deaths in the county during that period. There were three murders, one suicide, two railroad and 12 minor fatalities.

There were four fugitives, 26 wives and three autopsies during the month. The coroner's expense account totals \$114.74.

Twelve of the fatalities occurred at the mines of the following companies: One each Thompson-Connellsville Coal Company, Youngstown, J. Balney Connellsburg Central, Orient Coke Company, Washington Coal & Coke, and two in the H. C. Frick Company and Pittsburg Coal Company. Of the two deaths on the rail-road one was an employee and the other a trespasser.

DEMENTED FOREMAN CAST OFF BY WIFE, ARRESTED HERE

Joe Coloma, foreman at a Suspicious Character, but Friends Sends Him Home.

A pitiful case was brought to light in police court on Friday when Joe Coloma of Juniaton was arraigned on a charge of being a suspicious character. His hearing revealed the fact that he has been mentally unbalanced since the early part of last year, when he left his home at Cleveland.

Several months ago Coloma was taken to the Somerset Hospital for the insane and on his release he returned to his wife at Juniaton. His condition is improved but not sufficiently to warrant his holding a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

Patrolman Stump arrested him in the West Side Hotel for loitering and frightening women in houses on Main street.

He was told to get out and not come back unless he got a job.

WESTERN MARYLAND PUTS A NEW LOCAL TRAIN IN SERVICE

Restores Cumberland-Connellsville Accommodation to Service.

FLYER'S TIME IS REDUCED

Chicago Limited Will Make Run from Baltimore in Less Than 23 Hours; More than Half an Hour Being Cut From Running Time; Other Trains

The new schedule on the Western Maryland, which went into effect on Sunday, not only established a new train on the Connellsburg division but "cut" for better running time on the part of the Chicago limited. Cumberland-Connellsville accommodation is restored to the schedule, making three trains daily over the Western Maryland between the two cities. The accommodation train was taken off last spring, but the line is now in such shape that it will be open regularly and maintained schedule time.

In providing this new service, the officials of the Western Maryland are endeavoring to provide for the increased passenger business in this territory, and to give the best possible train service facilities to the people along the line of extension. The new service, when put in operation, will place these points in closer relationship with each other, thus opening up new opportunities for increased business which will result in greater prosperity for the people of these sections.

For months the traffic officials of the Western Maryland have been studying closely conditions along the new Connellsburg extension of the Western Maryland, and the additional train is to begin operation on Dec. 1. The fall weather makes the work of the experts of the management of the railway company to give passenger train service which will be entirely satisfactory to all.

Under the schedule, the new train will leave Cumberland at 7:45 A. M., arriving in Connellsburg at 10:45 A. M. The "Chicago Limited" leaves Connellsburg at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Cumberland at 6 P. M. As a result, residents at these points will have three trains daily each way.

Baltimore will be drawn closer to Chicago as the result of the faster service. The new schedule on the West will be established in the future. The Chicago limited, which runs between Baltimore, Pittsburgh and the West, will be operated on a faster schedule, thus making the run between the East and West in less than 23 hours. In addition, Baltimore at 10:45 A. M. as heretofore, this train will depart from Hilltop Station at 10:45 A. M. and Union Station at 10:45 A. M.

The railway company will also establish an additional through train service between Cumberland and Baltimore, and also between Cumberland, Wheeling, Martinsburg, and Baltimore. The train for the last named point will also provide a new connection for the West. Another additional train will also be operated on the Durbin branch between Durbin and Elkins, W. Va.

"SAFETY FIRST" CAR

G. B. Hartley Sets the Pace in Education of Trammen

The first "Safety Exhibit" car to be put in use on any railroad will make its initial appearance on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad and will visit the Connellsburg division this week, visiting Dickerson station today.

This car, which was first opened at the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, on July 30, is a feature of the systematic plan of educating railroad employees safety to be the first consideration in all times. It was designed for the purpose of inculcating the popular "Safety First" doctrine in the men of the road, but it contains, however, an exhibit that is interesting to the public as well. Attached to the car is a day coach to be used as a trailer, being equipped with stereopticons.

The interior of the car is finished in white enamel. Along both sides are shelves about three feet from the floor, finished in mahogany, which contains models of every kind of a machine used in the many shops on the system. The car is so arranged that the windows are properly barred so as to prevent workmen becoming caught in the various parts and injured; the models showing the proper manner of applying the guards, being perfect in detail and show at a glance how to make the machine safe. Above the models along the side walls are various safety devices, framed pictures of machine guards and various safety appliances which are both interesting and instructive.

On one side of the car the picture space is devoted entirely to unsafe practices, there being about 200 pictures which explain graphically the common practices of railroad employees that cause accidents resulting in injuries to themselves and others.

Along side of a photograph showing the improper and unsafe way of doing a certain kind of work is another picture showing the safe and proper way. The trespassing problem is clearly explained, while photographs show how persons risk their lives needlessly trespassing on railroad property.

It is a well known fact that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie company holds an enviable record in the matter of safety, no passenger ever having been killed while traveling on this line.

Lake Erie Ore Receipts

Out of a total shipment of 6,321,532 tons of iron ore during October, 5,213,532 tons came to Lake Erie ports.

Orders Coal Cars

Among recent coal car orders was one placed by the Chesapeake & Ohio for 2,000 steel hoppers.

NEW GEOLOGICAL VOLUME

West Virginia Survey Makes Detailed Report on Three Counties

A new publication by the West Virginia Geological Survey, Morgantown, W. Va. This volume is described in the following extract from the printed circular of the Geological Survey, and the reader is also told how prepared the publication is:

"Detailed Report on Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln Counties, issued under date of April 15, 1913, 453 pages plus XVI, with 25 half-tone plates and six line drawings in the text, and 16 maps, eight maps, comprising the suite, topographic and geologic of each county separately. In addition to the description of all geological features of the counties in question, the geological maps give the structural contours on the Pirchian, concretionary, and alluvial systems of the streams, and synclines showing their relations to the several oil and gas pools of the district. The well maps and reports of the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture covering this great agricultural and tobacco region are included, giving much value to the agricultural and short-cultural interests. Price, with case of maps, delivery charged by the Survey, \$2.25. Extra topographic or geological maps, 25 cents for each county."

SEEK TO REDUCE DEATHS

West Virginia Mines Will be Closely Supervised.

With a view to securing stricter supervision of the mines in West Virginia, where danger is greatest during the winter session of the year, Governor H. D. Hatfield is advising with Earl A. Henry, chief of the State Department of Mines, in establishing a system of classification of the mines into three divisions—hazardous, hazardous and extra-hazardous.

The Governor's plan is to assign the district mine inspectors so as to provide inspections of the extra-hazardous mines oftener than the non-hazardous, to prevent explosions as far as possible. Every precaution will be taken to minimize the death toll from explosion, and Governor Hatfield, who is familiar with the mining industry, is scrutinizing the daily inspection reports.

PUTS BLAME ON PITTSBURG.

Milwaukee Reformer Charges Unfair Rate Coal Tactics.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 17.—District Attorney Yockey will take up his campaign against the retail coal dealers and propose to make it a national instead of a local investigation. To this end he has written to several district attorneys in important cities asking for similar investigations, which will mean the dealers maintain like prices in the various cities of the country.

"I believe that this coal price conspiracy has its heart in Cincinnati or Pittsburgh," Yockey said on the eve of his investigation, "and the other cities will be asked to do the same thing." He said he expected that coal prices for each city are fixed elsewhere. The evidence we take will be sent to the Federal Attorney General."

No More Charity.

The Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads have given notice that they will cease of charging half rates on coal to hospitals and charitable institutions will be discontinued. The change is made in order to meet the requirements of the law.

Have You Coal Land for Sale?

West Virginia and Maryland Coal Mines

Do you want to know about them? Location of every mine in these states can be secured from:

G. B. Hartley,
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

RAILS

40, 56, 60, 70, 75, 80,
85 and 90 lb.

Relaying Rails

8, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30,
40 and 45 lb.

New Steel Rails

These rails are in stock at our Pittsburg yards, and can be shipped immediately; also second hand rails in stock cut any length needed for building and contract work.

Frogs and Switches

RICHARDSON & CO.

(Incorporated.)

1103 Bessemer Building,
PITTSBURG, PA.

RAIL DEALERS

PLAN FEW CHANGES ON NEW SCHEDULE OF BALTO. & OHIO

IT WILL GO INTO EFFECT a Week from Next Sunday.

"INTERSTATE SPECIAL" STAYS.

New York-Chicago Flyer Will Continue to Run by Way of Connellsburg and Pittsburgh; Better Connections are Made for West Virginia Patrons.

According to General Passenger Agent J. P. Taggart of the Baltimore & Ohio, who was in Connellsburg on Tuesday, the new schedule of the rail "Special" will go into effect Nov. 29, instead of November 30, as originally announced elsewhere. Local officials have received no advance notice of changes in the time of trains on the Connellsburg division, but they expect that those that are made will

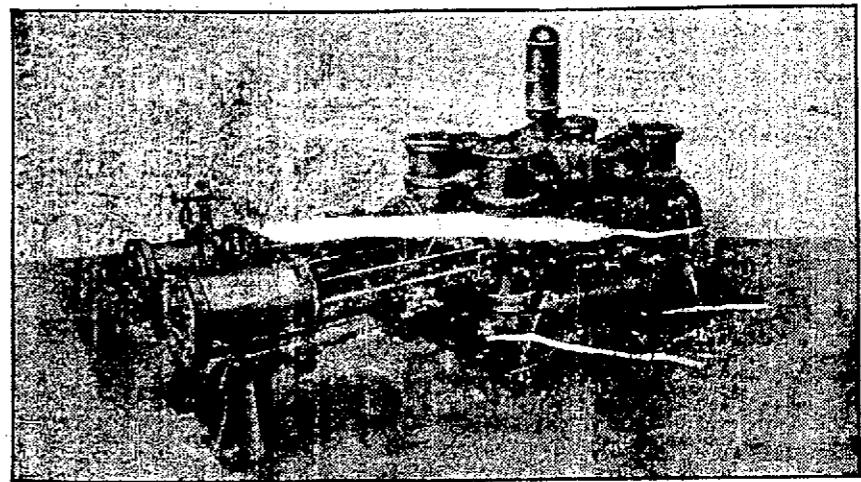
be slight. It is said that the "Interstate Special," trains Nos. 7 and 8, will remain on the division. The trains run between New York and Pittsburgh, via Connellsburg, which has been established several times by rumor, is not likely to be included in the schedule, though no definite information is available concerning it. However, if it is put in, the new schedule will be so arranged that it will not interfere with the time of the "Special" to make this a good point for the train.

When trains Nos. 7 and 8 were taken off the old main line and sent over the Connellsburg and Pittsburgh divisions from Cumberland, patrons between Grafton and Chicago Junction, and between Pittsburgh and New York, were given the benefit of services they had enjoyed. Arrangements now have been made to establish a connection between trains 1 and 7, and 2 and 8, at Grafton and Chicago Junction by running a new train between those points. Trains Nos. 1 and 2, run between Grafton and Chicago Junction, will run between New York and Pittsburgh by way of Connellsburg and Pittsburgh. The new train will make connections with both of these routes at Grafton and Chicago Junction.

The Connellsburg Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture

PUMPS.

ENGINES.

FANS.

Air Compressors.

Steel Hoisting Cages.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

THE ACME COKE OVEN DOOR.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

(PATENTED, DECEMBER 3, 1912.)

Low Cost.
Minimum Repairs.
Nominal Royalty.
Scientific Principles.
Suits Any Oven.
Saves Labor.
Saves Expense.

No Coke Oven Door is correctly designed unless the brick can freely expand and contract under wide variations of temperature. ANY DOOR HAVING THE ABOVE FEATURE INFRINGES ON THIS PATENT.

The inventor offers for sale the right to use his invention on the payment of a small license fee. Operators will build their own doors, selecting their own materials. The door and the right to use it COST LESS THAN OTHER DOORS.

The Acme Door is not a THEORY but a FACT; it is not an EXPERIMENT but an EXPERIENCE. It has been thoroughly tested by Two Year's Practical Use.

For further information, address,

H. P. SNYDER, Agent,

THE COURIER BUILDING,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

E. C. BAKER HOMER L. BURCHINAL

E.C. BAKER CO

Civil, Mining and Municipal Engineering

UNIONTOWN, PA.

SPECIALTIES:

Construction of Coal and Coke Plants.

Development of and Reports on Coal Properties.

Highway Construction and Municipal Improvements.

Engineers for 25 independent coal and coke companies in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., and Monongalia County, W. Va.

Bell 395.

Tri-State 955